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Prime Minister Maiwandwal Makes Tour Of Kunar Province

ASAD ABAD, KUNAR, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal told the Chawki woleswalli people Friday that under the leadership of His Majesty the King the people of Afghanistan are moving steadily towards a common goal.

The Prime Minister, who left Kabul for a visit to Kunar Thursday afternoon and spent the night in Jalalabad, said our common goal is to make our country prosperous, to identify the causes of our backwardness and to promote national unity.

Maiwandwal is accompanied by Eng. Ahmadullah, Public Works Minister; Mohammad Siddiq, Governor of Nangarhar; Deputy Ghulam Mohammad Safi, of Chawki, Kunar; and Mohammad Jan of Sarkani, Kunar.

The Prime Minister conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King to a large group which gathered to hear him.

He said one of the manifestations of progress being achieved in Afghanistan today was that our people show a great yearning for knowledge in all parts of the country.

On the other hand for the future development of the na-

tion's economy preliminary tasks have been completed but our people are not satisfied with their present status and want further progress in different fields of life.

Several persons in the group welcomed government's plans for the development of the country. They also expressed the readiness of the entire people of Kunar in their cooperation with the government to fulfill these plans.

The Prime Minister said the time has come that we should join hands and work day and night for our country's progress.

On arrival in Chawki, Maiwandwal and his companions were welcomed by a group of school boys and girls who delivered speeches.

The Prime Minister at one point said that despite material shortcomings confronting us today, it was gratifying that our people are determined to unite their efforts to eliminate this backwardness.

Maiwandwal said that as the result of the initiative of His Majesty the King, a new Constitution is being implemented in the country. The existence of such a document at this moment has an obvious role in our national life.

Our people, according to the provisions of this Constitution have become the master of their own affairs. They are going to shoulder their responsibilities under the constitution and will strive to meet their national problems.

Explaining the purposes of his provincial tours the Prime Minister said "in accordance with the values embodied in the Constitution, and on the basis of His Majesty's good wishes for Afghan citizens, I like to see the people at such gatherings and become aware of their wishes and problems. This, the Prime Minister said, "helps the government keep in mind the actual conditions while outlining development plans."

Maiwandwal said for the development of Kunar Province attempts are being made to exploit the forests and other natural resources and to train youth to make proper use of these resources.

The Prime Minister and those accompanying him on this tour, on their way, visited Khas Kunar, Zauki, Sar Kano, Naarang, Nour Gul, Dar-e-Pech and Narey Alaka Dari Asmar Woleswalli and talked to the peoples of these areas.

At 8:15 last night the Prime Minister and his entourage arrived in Barikot, and spent the evening there.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending May 6: Abdul Satar Shalizi, Interior Minister; Abdul Samad Salim, Mines and Industries Minister; Mohammad Osman Siddiq, Information and Culture Minister; Abdul Majid Zabuli, President of Board of Directors of Bank-e-Mili; General Abdul Razaq, General Commandant of the Air Force; Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawari, Governor of Farah; and Dr. Shahi Bye Mustamandi, member of Kabul Museum.

Afghan-Pak Talks Begin On Use Of Railway Extension

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Discussions on an operating agreement on the use of the railway extension to be built between Chaman and Spenboldak have begun in Rawalpindi between Afghan and Pakistani delegations.

The Afghan delegation left for Rawalpindi for this purpose last Saturday.

The project will be financed by a USAID grant. Agreement on the grant was reached earlier.

The Afghan delegation is headed by Azimussabir Kazemi, Afghan Economic Counsellor in Pakistan, and the Pakistani delegation by Akram Khail, director in Ministry of Communications.

Youth League Head Says Trip Fruitful

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—C.A. Schussel, Director of the Youth League of International Red Cross, left for Tehran Friday after a week-long visit here during which he met with His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He said on his departure that he observed good progress in the activities of young Afghans, first aid centres and the house for destitutes. Schussel said that he will report to the centre of the League and urge for its assistance to the development of activities of the youth league of Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He expressed satisfaction over his meetings with Red Crescent officials and said his visit to Afghanistan was fruitful.

On Thursday Schussel was awarded an Afghan Sarandoy emblem when he visited the Boy Scouts training centre. The symbol was presented to him by Abdul Latif Aryan, the Vice-President of Afghan Sarandoy.

Earlier Thursday Schussel visited the Zarghuna girls high school where he said in a short speech that the role of school students in strengthening the activities of the Afghan Red Crescent Society was very important.

He also visited the various departments of the high school and was presented with a gift prepared by the students.

World To Honour Mothers Tomorrow

NEW YORK, May 7, (Reuter).—May 8 is mother's day throughout the world.

Mother's day is not a happy occasion in the developing countries. In these countries more than 300,000 women die in child birth, a UN official said in New York Friday.

"The millions of mothers we help have never heard that we celebrate Sunday, May 8 as mother's day", Canadian-born Mrs. Adewac-Sinclair, Deputy Executive Director of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) program, said.

"The death toll among infants is also tragic", she said.

"15 million die a year in the developing countries either at birth or before they reach their first birthday".

Most of these deaths could be prevented, she added.

UNICEF is helping almost 100 countries train midwives, nurses and health workers.

UK Promises Commonwealth To Work For Democracy In Rhodesia In Talks Next Week

LONDON, May 7, (AP).—Britain Promised her Commonwealth partners Friday to end the rebellion of white-ruled Rhodesia and work toward a "one-man-one-vote" democracy in that troubled land.

The pledge was offered to calm the fears of African and Asian envoys who suspect the British may yield concessions next week when they meet officials of Premier Ian Smith's breakaway regime for informal conciliation talks.

Reflecting those suspicions at

Karakul Institute Officers Elected

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—In the first meeting of Karakul Industry Development Institute held here the President of Mazari Sharif Karakul Association was elected unanimously as the president of the board of directors of the institute.

The institute was established by Karakul breeders and traders recently to promote the Karakul industry and trade.

The meeting held in D'Afghanistan Bank also elected Abdul Ghafar Reja to serve as executive chairman and Abdul G. Abawi and Shair Nazar as executive vice-presidents of the institute.

600,000 Karakul Pelts Bought In Mazari Sharif

MAZARI SHARIF, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The Karakul Cooperatives' Association in Mazari Sharif has purchased 48,100 more karakul pelts in the first 14 months of present Afghan year than it did during the same period last year.

An official of the association said that the company has purchased 599,452 pelts since March 21 and has paid for them more than 17,035,000 Afghanis.

Nasser, Tito Want Three-Way Meeting With India Premier Full Non-Aligned Conference Likely

CAIRO, May 7, (Reuter).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic are anxious for discussions with India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, according to authoritative sources here.

The two presidents, who continued their secret review of world affairs in Alexandria, are said to be concerned with present pressures on non-aligned nations.

Their discussions in tight security, have focused particularly on events in India, Indonesia and Ghana, the sources said.

The leaders both recognised that Mrs. Gandhi currently had many pre-occupations at home, so they had left the date and venue of their meeting up to her.

President Nasser is known to have been eager for some time to

confer with Mrs. Gandhi, and it was hoped earlier that she would stop over in UAR when she visited Washington recently.

Last month there was speculation in the press here that a non-aligned summit meeting was being called, though this was subsequently denied in Belgrade and New Delhi.

In New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi told a press conference Friday she welcomed a reported move by Yugoslav president Tito and UAR president Gamal Abdel Nasser for a tripartite summit conference with India.

She added that so far she had not received what she called authentic information about the move of the two leaders.

However, an official source in New Delhi was quoted Thursday as saying that India had already accepted a call by Nasser and Tito to participate in such a tripartite conference. The same sources said Thursday that the conference might even turn into a full-fledged conference of non-aligned nations.

The official sources listed New Delhi as likely site for the conference and a spokesman for the foreign office in New Delhi said last night that the governments of the three nations involved had agreed to hold a high level conference.

He said New Delhi would be most happy to host such a conference.

At her press conference, Mrs. Gandhi also said that India was deeply concerned about the situation in Vietnam and was anxious to bring peace to that country.

She added that most of the non-aligned countries were exploring ways of ending bloodshed in Vietnam.

"All countries interested in bringing about peace in Vietnam must come together on a common basis", she said.

U Thant Appoints New Commander For Cyprus Forces

UNITED NATIONS, May 7, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant announced Friday that he had appointed Ilmari Armes Eino Martola retired Finnish Major General, as commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

The last commander, Indian General K. S. Thimayya, died of a heart attack in Nicosia last December 18. British Brigadier A. J. Wilson has been acting commander meantime.

General Martola, who was born in Raabe, Finland, will be 70 next Thursday. A UN spokesman said he would arrive here Sunday for consultations before going to Nicosia. He served Finland on Finno-Russian front in 1939 and 1940 and from 1941 to 1944, moving up from division commander to corps commander. He was Deputy Foreign Minister in 1944 and later governor of a province.

He was Thant's personal adviser on military matters relating to the UN emergency force in the Middle East from November 1956 to August 1957.

USSR Correspondents

Mark Soviet Press Day

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Soviet Press Day was marked here Thursday in a reception arranged by the Soviet Embassy. Novosti Press Agency representative and Alexei Petrov Tass correspondent in Afghanistan, at the residence of the Tass correspondent.

The function was attended by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Siddiq, Afghan journalists and Soviet Ambassador in Afghanistan Konstantine Alexandrov.

Pamir Appointed Adviser To Ministry Of Justice

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The Justice Ministry said Thursday that Mohammad Akbar Pamir, a former president of the Agricultural Bank, has been appointed as an advisor to the Ministry, and Mohammad Siddiq Kubbani, former president of Farah province courts, has been named the vice-president of Jamiatul Ummah or Council of Divines. The Ministry also said that Dr. Mohammad Qasim Fazili, former president of the primary commercial court, has been appointed president of the legislation department.

Finance Minister Appears Before Commission Today

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar).—The various commissions of Wolesi Jirgah considered the following matters Thursday:

Financial and Budget commission debated the government purchase of grain from farmers in 1965 and the inheritance tax which was abolished recently by the government. It also considered an answer by the Finance Ministry on the land tax increase and decided to invite the Finance Minister to testify before the commission. The minister was to appear in the commission today.

The agricultural Commission decided to call on the Agricultural and Irrigation Minister to testify before the commission today on the new organization of the Ministry.

The Communications and Public Works Commission continued its debate on the postal convention and a representative of Communications Ministry received written questions from the commission.

The commission of National Defence heard answers from a representative of the National Defence Ministry about army draftees and those who are excused from military service. Members of the commission forwarded certain written questions to the National Defence Ministry to be answered.

Nigeria Becomes Associate Member Of CommonMarket

BRUSSELS, May 7, (DPA).—Negotiations for Nigeria's association with the European Economic Community (EEC) were successfully concluded here yesterday, the EEC commission announced.

Nigeria will become the first English-speaking country in Africa associated with the European Common Market.

The EEC has agreed that tariffs on Nigerian products and goods will be waived by 1969. However, there will be import quotas for four of Nigeria's main export products—cocoa, palm oil, peanut oil and plywood—based on present import figures. The quotas are to be increased by three per cent annually. Nigeria will grant preferential treatment to the groups of goods imported from the EEC. These goods currently represent four per cent of Nigeria's overall imports.

The association agreement is expected to be signed in Lagos this summer. It will come into effect after ratification by the parliaments of Nigeria and the six EEC-members.

Surkhakan Bridge 70 Per Cent Completed

MEETARLAM, Laghman, May 7, (Bakhtar).—Seventy per cent of the work on Surkhakan bridge over the Kabul River has been completed. Work on the construction of this 157 metre-long bridge began six months ago.

The bridge which is to join Laghman province with the Main Kabul-Torkham highway is supported by 10 concrete pillars. It is ten metres wide.

STOP PRESS

RANGOON, May 7, (Reuter).—Burmese leader General Ne Win left here today by air for Rawalpindi on a four-day visit to Pakistan.

General Ne Win and Pakistan President Ayub Khan are to sign a boundary agreement between their countries on May 9 in Rawalpindi.

4,400 Allied Troops, 15,602 Viet Cong Killed In Vietnam War In Last 4 Months

SAIGON, May 7, (AP).—More than 4,400 allied troops were killed by Viet Cong fire in the Vietnamese war from the first of the year through April 24. An unofficial count showed Thursday.

The Vietnamese listed the largest number of war dead for this period—3,046. U.S. death casualties ranked second with 1,234.

For the allied forces fighting here, Korean deaths reached 126 and Australian 16.

The allied forces reported 15,602 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops were killed in the period.

By official count, 3,082 Americans have been killed in action since the beginning of the U.S. commitment in Vietnam through April 23. The largest number of U.S. soldiers killed in any one week—240—was in the week ending Nov. 20, 1965. This high total reflected the heavy fighting by the U.S. first air cavalry at Ia Drang in the central highlands near the Cambodian border.

Seven U.S. aircraft were shot down by North Vietnamese army and people in Thursday air raids on North Vietnam, Peking's New China News Agency reported.

Quoting an announcement issued in Hanoi, the agency claimed two planes were shot down over Nghe An province and five others over Bac Thai, Ha-Bac, Land Son, Quang Ninh, and Thanh Hoa provinces.

On Friday U.S. air cavalry reported killing 141 Viet Cong guerrillas in the central coast region of South Vietnam.

In the capital, a civilian committee was formally installed yesterday by Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky to prepare for the general elections promised by mid-September.

Meanwhile President Lyndon B.

Johnson's roving Ambassador Averell Harriman Friday met Samuel Gonard, President of the International Red Cross committee, to discuss the fate of U.S. prisoners in the hands of the Viet Cong and North Vietnam.

Harriman told reporters earlier yesterday, the problem was "that we have been hoping for an exchange of prisoners and so far there has been none arranged."

According to the U.S. state department there are 227 American soldiers listed as missing or detained both in North and South Vietnam. Only 33 of these are known as being detained.

North Vietnam has refused to open its prisoner of war camps to Red Cross inspection or to supply lists of prisoners. North Vietnam has also threatened to try captured American soldiers as war criminals.

The communist parties of Italy and France, two biggest in the western world, have called for an end to United States bombing of North Vietnam and the evacuation of American troops from South Vietnam.

They issued this call in a joint communique Thursday after two-day talks. To addition, the Americans should recognise the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and negotiate with it, the communique said.

In New York, Richard M. Nixon assailed "peace at any price" critics of U.S. policy in Vietnam Thursday and urged firm bi-partisan support for the administration.

The former U.S. Vice-President said that if the U.S. withdraws from Vietnam, "we would be buying peace for the moment but in effect we would be buying a larger war in the future."

Such action, he said, would be "rewarding aggression and whetting the

appetites of communist China."

In Washington Barry Goldwater accused Senator W. Fulbright's Thursday criticism "that lends aid and comfort to our enemies" in Vietnam, and said Fulbright should resign as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Goldwater, the 1964 Republican party presidential nominee, said Fulbright, "could do no greater service for his nation and the American fighting men in Vietnam."

Goldwater said he was ashamed of the Democratic senator "telling the American people that our power has made Americans arrogant and self-righteous, and expansionist, and immoral."

"No American has the right or the justification to level such charges against his country," he said.

Goldwater, a former Arizona senator, said shortages of bombs, ammunition, and personnel in Vietnam "are taking on the proportions of a national scandal."

Hakimi Addresses WHO Assembly

GENEVA, May 7, (Tass).—The World Health Assembly, now in session here, resumed Thursday discussion of reports on the activities of the World Health Organisation in 1965.

Afghan Deputy Health Minister Hakimi, addressing the assembly stressed the great importance of such aspects of the organisation's activities as combating infectious diseases, measures to make man's environment more healthy and train skilled medical staffs. Hakimi said that Afghanistan's five-year development plan will help improve health services in the country.

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Orientation Programmes

Lately the idea of orienting new graduates of Kabul University has been taken up by various Ministries.

About a month ago the new graduates of the College of Journalism of Kabul University were sent to various departments of the Ministry to learn something about the practical work done there.

Last week the graduates of the Colleges of Law and Theology and the Police Academy who are to serve in the office of the attorney general in the Justice Ministry began their orientation.

The idea of orientation is fine. But there seems to be some confusion between apprenticeship and orientation in various Ministries.

In the Ministry of Information and Culture the graduates are to work for one year in various capacities till they learn the operation of the whole system. After one year of apprenticeship during which they will also learn English and typing they are, according to the present plan, to be fully-employed.

The Ministry of Justice on the other hand has organised a one-week orientation course.

There is great disparity between the two systems. One is too long for an apprenticeship and the other is too short.

From the explanation of Mohammad Ismail, the Chief of the Department of Judicial Services in the Ministry of Justice, one can make out that the Ministry's understanding of the orientation is apprenticeship.

Yet it is doubtful if the new graduates could learn much about the working of the Ministry and the system of applied justice in one week.

We propose that a uniform plan be drawn

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up by the Ministry of Education or Kabul University for practical training of the new graduates. Perhaps it would be wise if students are given a chance to work as apprentices during their long winter holidays in the years they are pursuing their studies.

It might also prove beneficial if the students of all the colleges of the university are given practical training in their specialised fields in addition to actually working as apprentices in various Ministries during long vacations.

Yemeni Republic

The latest developments in the Yemeni Republic are disheartening.

The two factions in Yemen have not come to terms despite years of fighting. Several attempts to stop the battle have ended in fiascos. Even the Jiddah agreement which was signed by President Gamal Abdul-Nasser of the United Arab Republic and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia last year to end the Yemeni war has not been put into effect.

What is at stake is the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yemen. In spite of all the past failures it is possible once again to take the issue from the battlefield to the conference table—providing the two sides concede that the Yemeni Republic has a right to exist.

Since the problem of Yemen is an inter-Arab matter, perhaps with cooperation from other Arab countries peace negotiations, with a view to safeguarding the rights of the Yemeni Republic, can be started.

The worsening of relations between Arab countries and later reconciliations is nothing unusual among the Arab nations.

We are sure that the solution of the Yemen problem will help improve the relations among the big powers, too.

Political Parties Draft Law: Unnecessary Repetition, Publishing Aims

By Nokta Cheen
Part VIII

The draft of the law on the formation of political parties is also repetitive in some parts. The main repetition occurs in respect to a party acting against the law. Parts of many articles apply and in addition the whole of Article 3 and Article 10 are devoted to this.

Thus I propose, in order to avoid repetition article 10 stand but all other such references be omitted.

Article 11 of the law says that three days after a political party is formed its aims must be declared in newspapers or periodicals.

But this Article does not specify what legal action would be taken against a party not obeying this clause.

Besides, it is not clear whether the party should publish its aims in one or several mass media. The law uses the terms "newspapers" and "periodicals" implying it must be published in several.

This is a highly important matter. If the parties are compelled to declare their manifesto, which may run into pages, in all the newspapers and periodicals in the country it will cost them a lot. At least at present, there are 12 provincial papers, four main state-owned newspapers, plus radio and several private owned periodicals.

Can a political party which has just been formed afford to advertise in all these papers?

If not, in how many newspapers and periodicals is a party legally bound to advertise its political manifesto?

Once again, what happens if a political party has its own paper and wants to publicise its policy in that paper but not in any other national mass media?

Further, what happens if a political party publishes its manifesto in separate sheets and distributes it among the public instead of advertising in newspapers and periodicals. All this amounts to the fact that the drafters of the law should have been more precise in using the term periodicals and newspapers when it comes to compulsory advertising.

There are two alternatives to remedy the situation:

First, the Afghan state can make it obligatory on the part of its own publications to publish the manifesto and aims of a political party free after it is legally formed. This should also include the radio. If such a decision is taken then the state include a provision in the draft law containing such an obligation.

Second, article 11 should be amended in such a way that one advertisement in one of the widely-circulated papers should be consi-

dered enough. It seems that an omission has been made in Article 12.

This article outlines the names of the executive body of a political party. It does not make a reference to the position of a publisher, or editor of a newspaper owned and published by a political party. The head of the publication of a political party ought to be considered, by law, as the member of the executive body of the political party. There may be instances where the publisher of a paper becomes the leader of a party, too.

With these considerations in mind one clause should be added to the effect that when the leader of the party is the publisher, or the editor he is automatically a member of the executive board of the party and that he is considered a politician—not a journalist.

Such a provision will bound the said editor or publisher to the law on the formation of political parties rather than the press law.

There is no need for Article 13 at all. It is sure that when a political party receives a permit to organise and engage in political activities it will do so within the law providing for it. It will also engage in lawful activities as there are other provisions of this law that will take care of that.

Income Tax Law Of Afghanistan

Article Five

Resident aliens in Afghanistan if not covered by provisions of Article 10, are required to pay annual income tax on their taxable incomes earned within Afghanistan.

Revenues of an alien, coming from sources outside Afghanistan, are not included in his taxable revenues but revenues earned in Afghanistan for services are included in the taxable revenues no matter to what country he pays these earnings.

The taxable year of the alien who comes to Afghanistan for one year of service starts from the time of his arrival here. In every month of his stay here one twelfth of the annual personal exemptions shall be granted to him.

Article Six

All joint stock and limited companies, which are founded in accordance with the provisions of Afghan laws, including companies which are property of foreign corporations, are required to pay their income tax on all of their taxable earnings—from within or outside Afghanistan.

Taxes paid to foreign countries shall be allowed for with the same conditions, in the same manner and same amount specified in Article Four for Afghan citizens.

Article Seven

All non-resident aliens in accordance with their income from all sources in Afghanistan, are required to pay income tax.

In calculating the amount of taxable earnings of a non-resident alien, exemptions noted in

Article 15 and 19 shall be made but exemptions noted in Article 18 are not applicable.

Earnings of a non-resident alien who is employed by a foreign airline, which operates under an alien flag provided the said alien country give similar exemptions to Afghan citizens, persons and companies, shall be exempted from paying tax.

Article Eight

Foreign companies not engaged in trade or economic activities in Afghanistan, on the basis of their revenues from sources within Afghanistan, such as interests, dividends, rent, licensing fees, and all other kinds of revenues, shall pay 20 per cent tax on them.

Deductions in accordance with this law shall be made only to companies which prepare reliable and accurate statements, containing the information required by this law and income tax ordinance of the Ministry of Finance, and submit them to the Ministry of Finance.

Article Nine

Foreign companies engaged in trade or work in Afghanistan, in accordance with their taxable revenues from sources within Afghanistan, shall pay twenty per cent income tax. Deductions shall be made, in case, and for the amount, which are related to the revenues from sources within Afghanistan. Proper distribution of expenditure, related to sources within and outside Afghanistan, shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of this law and regulations drafted by the Finance Ministry.

ce Ministry.

Earnings from the operation of airplanes which fly under the flag of a foreign state, provided the said state gives similar exemptions to citizens and companies of Afghanistan, shall be exempted from tax.

Article Ten

Taxes required of foreign states international agencies and their non-Afghan employees, in accordance with revenues from within Afghanistan, shall be fixed on the basis of agreements and accords with the state.

Article Eleven

Donations received, and profits made by the operation of the institutions which enjoy conditions and features included in this article, in accordance with this law, are exempted from tax. The necessary conditions are as follows:

a. The institution must have been established officially and in accordance with Afghanistan's laws.

b. The institution must have been established solely to serve the cause of education, culture, literature, science or as a welfare organisation.

c. The institution should have been organised, and operate in such a manner, that except for services rendered to others as well, no stockholders, members, executives, or those who cooperate with it, can receive any profit, or have it be deposited in his account while the institution is in operation or when it is dissolved.

World Conference Necessary For Disarmament

PART I

The winter session of the United Nations Disarmament Committee has been going on in Geneva for several weeks now without making even the least progress in drafting an acceptable agreement to ban the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Since its set-up at the start of 1962, the 17-nation committee has mainly looked into two problems: firstly, how to put a halt to underground nuclear tests and, secondly, how to curb the growing threat of proliferation of nuclear arms. The committee has left rather neglected its work on the first task, and, as time has passed, it has switched to the second task.

An efficient agreement on measures to check the distribution of nuclear arms could put a stop also

to underground tests if only countries which have not yet joined the nuclear club (now made up of the United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China) should or could undertake such tests, for acts of this nature on their part would be at variance with the agreement on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

On the other hand, it is just because an agreement of this kind is missing that a growing number of countries might be tempted to embark upon making nuclear weapons for themselves.

It could have reasonably been expected of the UN Disarmament Committee to give full priority to working out a draft agreement to

contain the nuclear club in all its aspects, as a first stage, and then to pave the way to further measures for phased nuclear disarmament. This is the way in which the Moscow Agreement was conceived by its sponsors in 1963. It is in the spirit of this interpretation of the Nuclear Test Partial Ban Treaty that the world laid its hopes in the agenda of the 17-nation Committee.

Unfortunately, until this day the committee has been in no position to obtain any results. Judging from everything, the present round of talks in Geneva looks like spinning round in a vicious circle. Another blind alley and another adjournment until the next round loom large as the most likely "way out".

Free Rhodesia Group Launches Campaign

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement is launching a major campaign on freedom for Rhodesia, to culminate in a "Free Rhodesia" month in June, and a rally in Trafalgar Square on June 26.

A leaflet now being distributed by the Movement's Committees and supporters throughout Britain is headed "Crisis for Rhodesia".

"The basic issue in the conflict with Ian Smith's rebellious Rhodesian regime" says the leaflet, "must be kept clear of all extraneous detail: a minority white government is trying to maintain a privileged position of supremacy over the country's black minority at the expense of that majority. For this simple reason the Smith government must be overthrown".

The Movement is calling for immediate action to "make sanctions work" by forcing South Africa and Portugal to comply. The leaflet states that "the only alternative policy for an effective end to the Smith regime would be

forceful occupation of Rhodesia by a British presence".

Activities for the campaign include the collection of signatures for a plea to the House of Commons demanding that British Government "immediately secure mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia through the United Nations and ensure that such sanctions are complied with by all states, and make preparations for establishing a free and independent Rhodesia based on majority rule".

In a letter to supporters, the movement states: "Five months after the Rhodesian declaration of independence the Smith regime is still in effective control of the country, despite the sanctions so far imposed and the British sponsored resolution in the UN Security Council giving Britain the power to stop forcibly any oil supplies through the Mozambique port Beira."

"As long as the present regime in Rhodesia is able to depend on

the South African Government for economic support it will be able to survive. It has existed as long as it has largely because of South African help.

Economic sanctions cannot succeed unless this help is stopped. If it continues, the use of force against Rhodesia may be only means of ending the Smith regime. The UN Security Council rightly invoked Chapter 7 of the UN Charter in accepting the British sponsored resolution, recognising that the continuance of the Smith regime and the repugnant racial policies it has imposed on the Rhodesian people represent a grave threat to the peace of Africa and the world. Clearly this will not be removed until the Smith regime is ended".

The support of a number of MPs has been canvassed for the campaign, as well as that of the African political organisations in Rhodesia. A list of sponsors, and supporters is expected to be published next month.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the problem of meat preservation and marketing. It referred to an idea suggested by one of its readers in the form of a letter to the editor. The letter had said that meat from cold storage goes bad quickly at ordinary temperature if kept for two or three days.

At present, meat from the cold storage belonging to the food procurement department is supplied to all the private butchers. It is kept in shops where it is exposed to flies and dust storms. The result is that this meat spoils. The letter suggested that meat from cold storage should be sold in the slaughter house sales shops where refrigeration facilities are available.

The editorial, while agreeing in principle with the suggestion made by the writer of the letter, raises doubts as to the practicability of the idea. First of all it says that slaughter house sales shops are to be found only in a few places in town and the average person cannot reach these shops without going from two to six kilometres.

The consumers would rather spend more money and buy whatever meat available in the nearest meat shop than to go into all the trouble of finding a slaughter house sales shop. The editorial based its argument on past experience, when on other occasions preserved meat from the slaughter house was available at these shops and not very many people could be persuaded to buy it.

The editorial then makes its own suggestion which is, of course, modifying the present meat shops according to municipal instructions. The shops should be adequately safeguarded against dust and flies. Perhaps the inside temperature could be kept reasonably low through the use of ordinary electric fans.

The same issue of the paper carried an article signed Mir Islam on the problems of Afghan Haj pilgrims. It said all the hajjis arrive in Jeddah, capital of Saudi Arabia on the first leg of their pilgrimage to the holy land. There is a huge serai where all the foreign hajjis land. The serai has different sections for hajjis from different countries. Each section is decorated with the appropriate national flag. Afghanistan's flag was not to be seen anywhere this year. At the insistence

of our hajjis, said the article a flag was brought in by the embassy people which was torn shabby and colourless. Is it not possible to see that each year new and colourful flags are made available for this purpose in Jeddah, asked the article.

In Mecca there is a rest house for the Afghan hajjis. The accommodations at the rest house are too few to meet the need. Influential and well to do hajjis somehow get a priority in getting an accommodation. These rooms are shared by three to four persons. The poorer hajjis are asked to share a room

with thirty or forty others. This is not at all satisfactory.

While suggesting that additional accommodation should be made available, the article said the well-to-do hajjis should sacrifice and allow their poorer brethren to get rooms and they themselves should seek accommodation elsewhere at higher prices for they can afford to do so. The article also complained that guides demand exorbitant amounts of money from the hajjis. It suggested that some sort of regulations should be set up for such services by the Saudi Arabian authorities.

WORLD PRESS

The daily telegraph, conservative, commenting on Oginga Odinga's move into opposition in Kenya, said Sunday in an editorial:

"Had Odinga been in firm control of his 30 dissidents, he could perhaps just have managed to block the constitutional amendment by which the government intends to force the defecting M.O.S. to resign and seek re-election. The number of the powers has now dwindled to less than the necessary blocking quarter."

"President Kenyatta thus won the first round against his former Vice-President. He struck again yesterday, Making allegations of subversion against Odinga and threatening his opponents with the courts. His Nairobi audience left him in no doubt of their support."

The number two man in the now-banned communist party of Indonesia, M.N. Lukman, has been captured, a newspaper reported in Jakarta.

Meanwhile, the army newspaper B. Yudha reported that former air force commander, air Vice-Marshal Omar thought he was in exile in Cambodia.

The daily telegraph said Tuesday that it would have been an amiable gesture if the Shah of Iran had made his gift to UNESCO's special fund to combat illiteracy as a sort of "few de joie" at the happy birth of his second son, Ali Reza.

The conservative daily said in an editorial that the two events were unconnected. It said "the Shah had already suggested the fund last September when he opened the world congress of ministers of education in

Tehran. The Indonesian Herald published in Jakarta urged Malaysian Premier Tuanku Abdul Rahman to grasp the new opportunity for peace between their two countries."

The newspaper was commenting on Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik's statement in Bangkok on Sunday that he wanted to find a peaceful solution to Indonesia's "confrontation stand against Malaysia."

"Much will depend on Kuala Lumpur," the newspaper said.

Major General D. Sumartono, military commander of Borneo, was quoted by the official Antara news agency today as saying that Indonesia was always open to a peaceful settlement.

But he warned that the "confrontation" would be maintained meanwhile.

The New York Times on the world monetary system said May 2, "The ten industrial nations that have been on international monetary reform are reported to have made some progress in their latest series of negotiations in Washington. This is welcome news... certainly, the timetable of reform must not be postponed. While the free world is continuing to expand its trade and investment, yet many signs indicated that all is not well on the monetary front... what reform really needs is a fresh commitment along with a timetable."

Washington Post on Britain's new attempt to enter the European Economic Community said "At least the British labour government seems to be seriously exploring the possibilities of joining Europe. It referred to the move as highly encouraging."

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Departure	
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Arrival	
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat	0830
Departure	
Amritsar-Kabul	1050
Arrival	
Kabul-Amritsar	0800
Departure	

P I A

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Arrival	
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C S A

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Departure	

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Arrival	
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar	0830
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Departure	
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran - Damascus	1030
Departure	

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Methods For Storing Data To Prevent Duplication Of Painstaking Research

The progress man has made through the centuries has rested largely on the ability of one generation to pass its knowledge on to the next.

In primitive days this was a haphazard, word-of-mouth process which nevertheless preserved for man the wonders of Egypt's inclined plane, early agricultural tools of the Middle East, and simple irrigation devices which survive to this day in rural India.

The legends and drawing later generations left on stone or papyrus made the process infinitely easier and because of them, the 20th century profits from much of the learning that distinguished the civilizations of early Greece, Persia and Rome.

The problem of this century is a uniquely modern one—it stems from an avalanche of new scientific and industrial knowledge that has reached such magnitude no corporate nor university library is truly capable of coping with it.

The causes are readily understandable. Ninety percent of all the scientists who ever lived are now at work today and their findings eventually end in journals printed

in almost every known language. Two centuries ago there were only about 10 scientific journals in the world. Today there are 7,000 related to be biomedical sciences alone.

By a cruel irony of this abundance, millions of dollars are mispent annually by scientists repeating research that someone else has already painstakingly tested and published.

The traditional library is doing as much as it can to cope with this flood of data—quite frequently using computers not only to store the new knowledge but to make it available to those who need it. A camera can take a regular letter page and reduce it to the size of the period at the end of this sentence.

Later the dot can constantly be magnified to the size of a bed sheet if needed. Computers, microfilm and machines that actually read foreign languages seek to hold the problem within bounds.

In the world of business much the same tools are at work. Recently a Colorado firm announced that it is joining with British and Japanese companies to establish a world-wide system able to provide the

latest, complete, technical information on any electrical or power transmission problem.

When the system is in operation a purchasing agent in New Delhi, Tehran or Beirut, by way of example, would be furnished microfilm files and automatic reader-printer console which would permit him to study all the available versions of any item his firm or government might require. This data, available in an instant, would provide him with the specifications, cost and source of supply for any component in the electrical field—information which might not be otherwise available except through weeks of inquiry.

The significance to developing nations cannot be overemphasized. Industrial library services of this sort—whose work has already been tested in the United States—will place at the disposal of a modernising Arab country, for instance, the benefits of years of research in Europe, Japan and the United States. It is this type of technical assistance that may cut into a few short decades, development processes that might otherwise have taken a century or more.

Happy Occasions Marked By Buzkashi Games In North



Buzkashi Players in action.

Using Sub-Desert Waters Of Sahara

"There are no technological barriers to the prospect that the Sahara in many places and over large areas may be made to bloom. The problems to be resolved in exploiting its huge resources of sub-desert water are mainly political."

This surprising conclusion—it is published in the May issue of the magazine, "Scientific American"—is based on an assessment of great natural reservoirs of water recently discovered under the Sahara desert which await exploitation for the benefit of the Saharan nations.

The assessment stems from investigations by United Nations, governmental and private experts in the Sahara over the past 10 years. The "Scientific American" article was written by Robert Ambroggi, a senior hydrogeologist of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

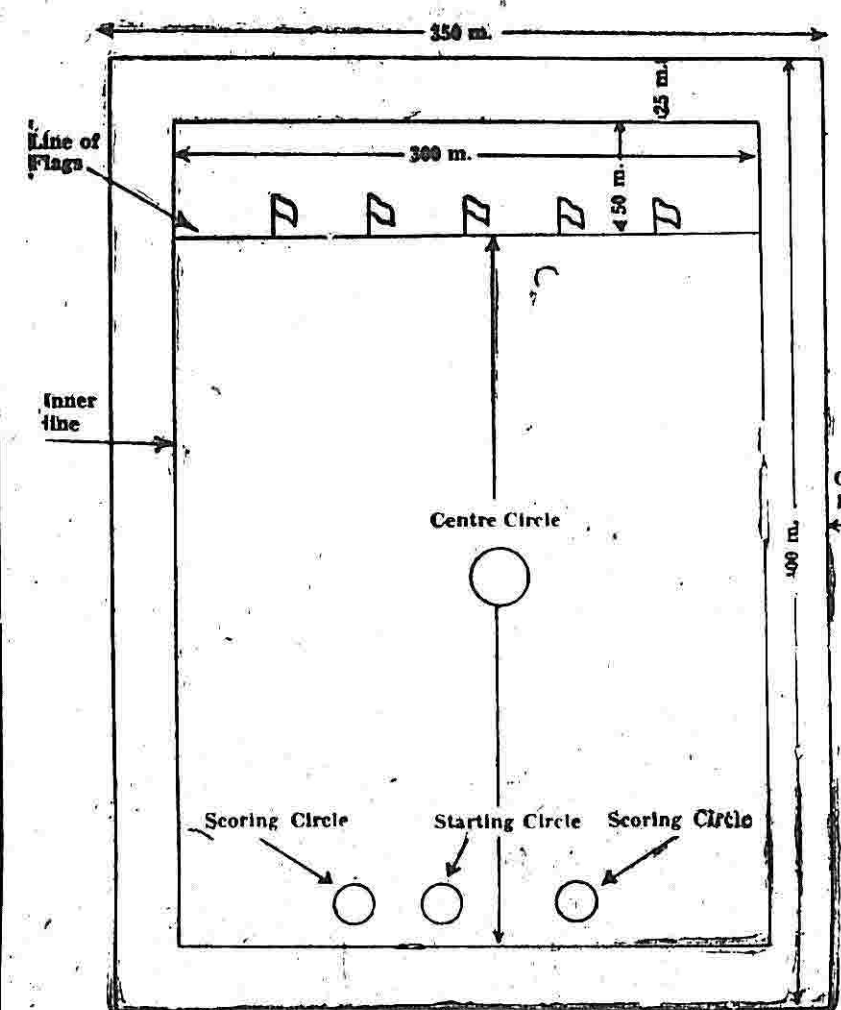
"The Sahara possesses in abundance the remedy for aridity," he writes. "Below the desert sands in water-bearing rock formations (aquifers) are huge quantities of water to sustain human settlement, pasturage for livestock and, in many places now barren, productive agriculture." The Sahara, the world's largest desert covering an area just smaller than the United States, now supports only about two million people, but 13 countries with 148 million inhabitants share its vast territory.

Ambroggi estimates the water reserves in seven great underground basins of the Sahara at 15,300,000 million cubic metres, another 4,000 million cubic metres is being added yearly by rainfall, mostly at the periphery of the desert, which makes it way to the basins.

"Men have only recently become aware of the vast dimensions of the subterranean reservoir below the Sahara," Ambroggi says.

"Oil prospectors found the first indications of its true extent; indeed, Saharan oil can supply the energy needed to pump the water. Good soils are also available; recent investigations have shown that extensive tracts of desert land have arable soils overlain by a thin cover of sand." Ambroggi believes networks of properly spaced artesian wells could easily supply human communities, livestock (the chief requirement of the desert's nomad population) and irrigation of large agricultural areas.

He recommends an international Contd. on page 4



A diagram of a buzhashi field.

Modern Afghanistan Looks To The Future

Following are excerpts from an article which appeared in the London Times on April 21.

What is Afghanistan? It is: the crossroads of Asia; a line drawn round barren highlands inhabited by mixed peoples; a neutralist cornerstone of borderlands; Asia's newest democracy; the end of the road for adventurous young British hitch hikers; the size of Texas but much poorer; heading the world in rifles per capita; a paradise for salmon fishermen; a landlocked country desperately wanting to become once again what the cliché has been lying about ever since maritime Europe put coastlines on the map—the crossroads of Asia.

Perhaps it was a sign of the aspiration that a new international airport was built at Kanda-

har, not for the traffic Kandahar could possibly offer, but because on the map it made a more direct route for aircraft flying east. Alas for the miscalculations; the jets that soon came into service ignored the provision and Kandahar lies less than half-

employed.

There are other calculations that Afghanistan makes that leave less room for error. The country's neutralism, for example, is an undisputed and acceptable decision. Afghanistan sees its position, slap up against a very big and powerful country, much as Finland does on the far side of the same country, or Burma does beside China; there is space to move in, but it has its political limits. The Afghans would not want a hostile USSR.

Within these limits, Afghanistan does very well, getting aid from all quarters and finding it possible to employ in the same ministry advisers from USSR, the United States, Czechoslovakia, and West-Germany; such a mixed clutch is reported to have got together over the advice they should give; indeed, among many other reasons for hopefulness about Afghanistan one could point to it as the one country in which a working relation between Americans and Russians has taken shape. When the aid that each gives sometimes requires a little devaluing, as when a Russian-built sector of road meets an American, it is readily and smoothly done.

To sense Afghanistan's economic problems there is nothing better than a drive from Kabul down the road to Torkham, the frontier post on the Afghan side of the Khyber pass. Leaving the 6,000 ft. high plateau, in which the capital is surrounded by the snow-covered Hindu Kush, the road picks its way gingerly between the crags, with the Kabul river thrusting and bouncing alongside. What you will notice now is work in progress on a German scheme of water control; or further down at Naglo there is another dam, this time Russian.

The village of Sarobi, improved when the Germans built a dam

In the northern parts of Afghanistan it is customary that during the wedding ceremonies and on birthday anniversaries, groups of horsemen get together and arrange a game of Buzkashi, Afghanistan's famous national game, to provide a source of entertainment for guests.

The Afghan Olympic Federation, which was established in 1933 for the purpose of development and improvement of national sports, added Buzkashi to the list of national sports in 1953.

Noor Mohammad, General Director of the Afghan Olympic Federation, in an interview said that previously Buzkashi was played in a haphazard manner, but there were no rules and regulations to govern this game. Every province played it differently and dangerously.

Now, regulations and rules are drawn up which not only to a great extent reduce the danger of the game, but also standardise the game in all the provinces, noted Noor Mohammad.

Referring to the training of horsemen, Noor Mohammad said, Chapandaz (horse riders in Buzkashi) train, as they wish in the school of nature.

So far, said Noor Mohammad, the governments of United States and France have expressed the desire that the Buzkashi teams from Afghanistan be sent to their countries to demonstrate the game. The Afghan Olympic Federation on the basis of cultural relations, is interested that this ancient sport of Afghanistan also be played in other foreign countries.

When asked about the training of horsemen and development of Buzkashi among the people of Kapisa, Noor Mohammad said that although the Olympic Federation has not yet been approached officially in this connection, any steps taken towards the development of Buzkashi in any part of the country would be welcomed.

At present there are about a thousand experienced riders for Buzkashi in Afghanistan, said Noor Mohammad. He particularly praised the extraordinary talent of a few of them.

Noor Mohammad expressed his conviction that the youth of Takhar and Kunduz provinces have promising talent in Buzkashi.

There are three major divisions among Buzkashi players:

1. "Chapandaz" horsemen (top ranking players)
2. Supporting horsemen.
3. Reserve horsemen.

Horsemen of both teams gather on the "Starting Circle". At a given signal they all rush to the picking up point to seize the "Buz", (goat). Scoring occurs only when the horsemen have succeeded in crossing the line of the minimum field point, marked by flags. As each team possesses a distinct scoring circle, one point is gained by the team in whose scoring circle the "Buz" is dropped.

(Contd. on page 4)

Provincial Press

Money, land, natural resources, industrial plants, and manpower are all wealth which, if properly utilised, will enable a society to develop, said daily Stori, published in Maimana of Faryab Province, in its recent editorial.

Undoubtedly our country is endowed with considerable natural wealth but what we lack is the initiative to exploit such resources, asserted the paper.

We know of people whose personal capital and wealth are accumulated in the banks or put to use in businesses which are entirely aimed at personal interest, noted the paper.

On the other hand we have a great number of unemployed people who struggle with poverty and impatiently seek a job to earn a living, pointed out the paper.

The paper invited the wealthy class to show a sense of selflessness and sacrifice, and help the mass of poverty stricken countrymen through establishing small and large industrial plants where people could get employment.

Only people in self-supporting countries can afford to have a luxurious life. People in countries, such as Afghanistan where almost all needed goods are imported, cannot, said daily Bedar in its editorial entitled "Desire for Having A Luxurious Life Is Harmful For Us".

So far we have not been able to meet one of our very essential needs which is wheat. We are always looking for assistance from foreign sources. Is it wise then if we let vagues and fashions rule our life, asked the paper.

Although the reasons for our backwardness are many, the major one is the lack of harmonisation of our way of living. In other words our earning is not in conformity with our living standards. We very much want to have a higher standard of living than we can afford, added the paper.

The paper urged the collective action of people in not using the luxury goods which are imported. The government also has to see that the import of foreign goods is limited to the extent possible, noted the paper.

The fact is this, said the paper, that our upper classes should stop this trend before it becomes too deeply rooted among other people, suggested the paper.

The main aim of a newspaper in this country is to enlighten the people and keep them informed about the current situations within the country and abroad and the way people live in other parts of the country and the world, said daily Bedar in another editorial.

In the capital cities throughout the country people read newspapers but in the woleswalis and in almost all villages the people seldom read them and one can take for granted that the people in those areas are not aware that newspapers are published in their capital city, noted the paper.

This is a shortcoming that can be remedied by Woleswalis and other local officials by letting the people know the values of a newspaper and telling them how they can get a paper through subscription, said the paper.

In the same issue of daily Bedar one writer pointed to the need of building parks, swimming pools and recreational areas for the people of Samangan and another writer urged the enlightened group of people to launch a campaign against superstition which dominates the life of a great number of our people.

The daily Toloo-e-Afghan editorially criticised the extravagant and lavish expenditures, which the paper asserted, are common among our people whether rich or poor.

The paper attributed these lavish expenditures to unnecessary traditions and customs which prevail in our society. As examples the paper mentioned engagement, wedding, condolence ceremonies and birthday parties for newly born children to which hundreds of people are invited and fed for the purpose of showing off.

In another issue of the daily Toloo-e-Afghan a letter, signed Noor Ahmad Bales, complained about the malfunctioning of taxis, city buses and gadis in Kandahar. The writer particularly draws attention of the traffic department to the danger of drivers racing on narrow streets.

The writer urged the traffic department to strictly control the speed, specially within the city and populated areas so that the danger of traffic accidents is cut.

There are many people in our society who, in their life, largely rely on chances rather than on their ability and qualifications.

The paper, favours hard work, ability and perseverance for those who wish to make progress in their life.

In the daily Badakhshan an article by Ketabdar points out the necessity of collaboration between the people and the government.

Contd. on page 4

Sukarno, Suharto Disagree On Role Of Congress Scheduled To Meet Next Thursday

JAKARTA, May 7, (AP)—President Sukarno attempted a major power play this week to recapture his declining power but was blocked by military strongman Lt. Gen. Suharto, a highly reliable source disclosed Thursday.

Heavy patrols of battle-armed troops were reported on Jakarta streets Friday alert for trouble. Sukarno told Suharto and Foreign Minister Adam Malik he planned to dissolve the Provisional Peoples Consultative Congress which is scheduled to meet next week.

Suharto told Sukarno that he would not dissolve the Congress which is the nation's highest legislative body, the source said.

It may be postponed, however. The source, who asked not to be identified, said he was given a full briefing on a meeting which took place Tuesday night.

Sukarno backed off in the face of Suharto's and Malik's adamant stand, but then came forward with an alternative proposal: delay the meeting which is slated to begin May 12. Suharto and Malik in an attempt to placate the President agreed, the source said.

Plans are already underway to denounce the postponement if it comes off, the source said.

Students will hit the streets again by the thousands to force the convening as soon as possible, he said.

The meeting came shortly after

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Yar Mohammad Mujaddidi, director-general of international relations in the Public Health Ministry, left for Addis Ababa Friday, to attend the session of the UNICEF Executive Board which is to be opened in the Ethiopian capital on Monday.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Four officials of the edible oil extracting plant of Bost left for Tehran for training. They are Ghulam Mohammad, Ghulam Rasool, Mohammad Afzal and Mohammad Aref.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Abdul Habib Hamidi, vice-president of the inspection department, has been appointed president of the primary education department in Education Ministry, the Ministry announced Thursday. Hamidi succeeds Mohammad Asif Maval. Maval has been appointed as Second Deputy Minister of Education.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Miss Kubra Nourzai, Public Health Minister, Thursday visited the virology, chemistry, water and drug control sections of Public Health Institute.

JALALABAD, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Senior students of Ahmed Shah Baba and Meer Wais Neeka high schools and the Teachers' School of Kandahar, who are on a trip to Jalalabad, Thursday visited the various branches of Nangarhar University.

In the afternoon the students visited the Haddah archaeological sites.

They also called on Governor Mohammad Siddik of Nangarhar early in the day.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry said Thursday that Abdul Hakim, vice president of agriculture in the Helmand Valley Authority, has been appointed, president of Nangarhar Valley Authority.

Engineer Mohammad Bashir Lodin, the former president of NVA, is to be given a new assignment, the Ministry said.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Shauwaki branch of the Community Development Department has sent a team of vaccinators to give cholera shots to people in the areas covered by the branch.

Meanwhile a report from Baghlan states that 11,000 persons were vaccinated in Baghlan against cholera during last two weeks.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Chen Feng, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, paid a courtesy call on Information and Culture Minister at his office Thursday morning.

HERAT, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A 10-man team of Afghan and foreign specialists arrived here Wednesday to discuss the locust fighting programme in Herat.

The programme is being implemented through the cooperation of the United Nations Special Fund.

The experts met Governor Meer Aminuddin Ansari and later began to draft their programme of work.

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—Gordon Whitteridge, the British Ambassador in the Court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Justice Minister, in latter's office Thursday morning.

HERAT, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A 20-man team of malaria eradication department has begun spraying DDT in malaria infested areas of Enjil woleswali of Herat province.

Also a Ghazni report said that several teams are spraying DDT in Gailan and Aab Band areas.

Malik returned from talks in Bangkok on settling the undeclared war of confrontation with Malaysia.

Sukarno "was furious with Malik's mission and his statements that he wanted to end the confrontation as soon as possible," the source said.

Wednesday night Indonesia's army chief, Lieutenant-General Suharto told Parliament that President Sukarno's mandate obliges him to be responsible to the People's Consultative Congress.

It comprises all members in parliament plus representatives of regional and other groups appointed by the president.

In a statement to the Parliament Thursday night, Foreign Minister Malik said:

"We must not forget that India is one of significant countries in international politics, particularly in Afro-Asian politics."

Malik recalled that there have been misunderstandings in the past between the two countries.

However, he said the new government plans to improve relations with India and at the same time to maintain existing close relations with Pakistan.

Meanwhile Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Umarjadi is expected to go to Tokyo next Tuesday for talks with the Japanese government on economic reconstruction of Indonesia.

He is expected to explain his country's economic plight, and seek Japan's cooperation, Jiji Press reported.

Informed sources said the Japanese government intended to offer positive cooperation for Indonesia's economic reconstruction.

A difficulty in this respect is that more than half of Jakarta's debts are owed to East bloc nations.

Other reports from Indonesia say, Achadi, former minister for Cooperative Movement and Transportation, was caught in a midnight raid at his hideout in a Jakarta suburb.

Achadi fled March 18 when army authorities arrested some eighteen ministers on charges of corruption.

The deposed and jailed former Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, has tried to commit suicide, according to the independent Indonesian weekly Fadjar.

Norstad Warns Against Reducing NATO Force

WASHINGTON, May 7, (AP)—A former supreme allied commander of Europe, retired General Lauris Norstad, warned Friday against reducing the NATO force to the point where nuclear war could be its only reaction to an attack.

Norstad said he didn't think the number of NATO troops had been cut that deeply yet, but he told a Senate Sub-Committee on National Security:

"When you get down to a certain point, you use nuclear weapons or give up."

Underlining his concern, Norstad, who commanded U.S. and allied troops in Europe from 1956 to 1962, told the Senators that when he was in command, 30 divisions were considered the bare minimum for Europe's defence.

He said because of defaults in commitments by some of the allies, he had been down to 23 or 24 divisions.

But now, with France withdrawing from the NATO military structure, "there are less than when I was there."

He acknowledged he was speaking "from a distance of three years." But he said he felt the NATO force was "inadequate."

The former air force general proposed also that the Atlantic Alliance be given more say on the use of a limited number of tactical nuclear weapons.

He called for a quick solution of the nuclear sharing problem as a step to relieve tensions.

That problem, he said, involves "almost every aspect of relationship between the countries of the Atlantic community and beyond."

U.S. officials reportedly have decided the United States should close its installations and withdraw its forces in France as soon as arrangement can be made for transfer to a still-undecided new location.

Buzkashi

Contd. from page 3

In the northern provinces, when there is a game of Buzkashi on some special occasions between two and three thousand horses of two rival teams take part.

But under the rules and regulations set forth by the Afghan Olympic Federation, when there is a Buzkashi game taking place in Kabul on the special occasion such as the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King each team consists of 15 or at the most 20 horsemen.

In the Buzkashi ground one chief referee and two other referees watch closely, while riding on horses, that members of teams do not commit fouls.

Each rival team has an advisor and changes horses during the game upon consultation and consent of the chief referee.

Hippopotamus Fails

To Live Up To Name

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, May 7, (AP)—The

Swope Park Zoo has sold Miss Jiffy, a 4,600-pound hippopotamus. But shipping her to her new home is a problem.

Miss Jiffy, 5, was born at the zoo and she intends to stay there despite bribes, cajolery and stout-muscled keepers.

Director William T. A. Cully's problem is to get Miss Jiffy into a shipping crate so he can send her 70 miles to Topeka, Kansas, and collect her \$1,500 sale price.

For six hours Wednesday Cully and helpers tried to direct her into the crate. Miss Jiffy stuck her head in and sniffed the bribes of cabbage and assorted delicacies that she loves—and backed right out again. Prods, water hoses and shoving on her ponderous stern failed.

Authoritative sources maintained, however, that no decision has been made and that the American note to France of April 12 is still the official position of the administration.

This note said that the United States would comply with the French request for withdrawal but added that the French deadline of April 1, 1967, was too soon and suggested two years instead, in accordance with a 1958 agreement between the two countries.

France, in its reply of April 25, ignored the American argument. But officials report an increasing recognition of the futility of engaging in a legal argument.

Such recent steps as the French tightening of rules governing allied flights over their territory are playing a considerable role in shaping the decision of American policymakers.

When the decision to move at the earliest convenience becomes final the question is where to move U.S. officials know that the Benelux countries are discussing among themselves what facilities they can offer.

According to a DPA despatch from Paris French diplomatic circles indicated Friday that France might withdraw her two divisions currently stationed in West Germany if the West German government continues to take a "firm" stand about the future status of these troops.

On Tuesday the Bonn government handed a note to the French government concerning the future status of these troops once France has pulled out the integrated NATO command.

The note pointed out that certain conditions must be met if the troops are to remain in West Germany, notably that France must clarify relations between NATO and these troops.

The "firm" West German stand, in French view is a result of political pressure by the United States on the Bonn government. It has disgruntled the French government.

Thursday French spokesman said France was willing—but not desiring at all price—to keep her troops in West Germany. Friday French sources went further in saying that a withdrawal of the two French divisions might already be in preparation.

The organ of the Gaullist party, La Nation remarked that it would be difficult for West Germany to replace the fighting-power of the two divisions, especially as the United States had already withdrawn 30,000 of its troops from West Germany.

The withdrawal of the French troops, La Nation concluded, might well endanger the security of West Germany. Thus the Bonn government should reconsider its position.

The mutilated body of the student, Ahmad Reshad, was found near Kabul last winter.

To complete the investigations, the office of Attorney General has appointed a new committee.

The case was referred to the office of Attorney-General by the police.

Conference Held
On Hotel Managing

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—A conference on hotel management was held at the Hotel Management School Thursday.

The conference was organized by the Vocational Training Guidance Department of the Education Ministry.

Mohammad Tahir Purjush, head of the department, told the conference that hotel management was an important profession and we should work to achieve more efficiency in this area.

Also Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of Afghan Tourist Bureau, and Sayyed Jan Azhar principal of Hotel Management School gave speeches at the conference.

Afghan Future

Contd. from page 3

gional Cooperation for Development (R.C.D.), though scarcely off the ground, has too nasty a birthmark for neutralist Afghanistan to join it. The Afghans think the whole area—which is to say all their friends and potential friends to north and south—would be much better off without so hopelessly out-of-date a pact.

Afghanistan gives the sense of being a young country, liberating itself from a tribal, feuding, heroic but unfruitful past; a country that now believes that anything is possible.

Atomic Weapons Test
WASHINGTON, May 7, (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) reported Friday firing a low intermediate yield underground nuclear test at its Nevada testing grounds.

A low, intermediate range test is the equivalent from 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT.

World Briefs

RAWALPINDI, May 7, (AP)—Pakistan will not participate in the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) naval exercises scheduled for this month, the Pakistan Press Association reported Friday.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 7, (AP)—A delegation of three French scientists has arrived here to assure the Colombian people there will be no danger from French nuclear tests in the Pacific this summer.

TEHRAN, May 7, (AP)—In a traditional Muslim ceremony Friday the Shah's infant son officially named Prince Ali-Reza Pahlavi—a name honoring the Shah's brother killed in a 1955 plane crash.

TOKYO, May 7, (AP)—China has warned India that China will "strike back in self-defence" if Indian troops "continue to make intrusions and provocations" along the disputed Sino-Indian border, Peking's New China News Agency said Friday.

MOSCOW, May 3, (AP)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny Friday hailed increasing cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union during a talk with Tokyo Mayor Rikitaro Adzuma, the Tass news agency said.

Chalfont Asks Non-Aligned To Mediate In Disarm Talks

GENEVA, May 7, (DPA)—Britain's Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont Thursday called on the eight non-aligned partners to the 17-nation disarmament conference to be even more active as mediators between west and east when the conference resumes after its summer recess.

Addressing the full assembly at the ultimate session before going into recess next week until June 14, Lord Chalfont blamed the Soviet Union for blocking progress on proposed disarmament measures.

He deplored that during the past few months the disarmament parley had made little progress. No one could pretend that there had been any visible progress on disarmament measures discussed by the conference in its present session, which opened in January.

At the same time Lord Chalfont said they should not be disappointed, for they had cleared the paths of thickets of misunderstanding and identified and isolated points of difference.

Addressing the non-aligned delegations, Lord Chalfont said some of the proposals forwarded by them had not been perfect from a Western point of view.

The West could not disregard requirements of national or collective security.

"This does not mean that we are not prepared to move from our present position if we see a real chance of agreement."

"But that chance will only come when other delegations around this table show signs that they are prepared to move as well," he said.

Chalfont said the withdrawal of United States forces from Western Europe could greatly increase the danger of nuclear war.

He was attacking Soviet proposals at the 17-nation disarmament conference which demand the evacuation of all foreign bases.

In the event of a conventional Soviet attack, he said the United States could defend its West European allies only "by an almost automatic resort to strategic nuclear weapons."

The USSR charged that, the Western draft treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons has deliberately left a loophole through which the USSR could

Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Kabul

KABUL, May 7, (Bakhtar)—The Malaysian parliamentary delegation left Kabul for New Delhi Thursday after a three day visit to Afghanistan.

Senator Sayyed Ahmad Shahabuddin, who led the delegation, said on departure that members of the group will take home favourable memories of seeing different development projects in Afghanistan and are assured that Afghanistan is taking steady steps towards its development.

He said that the construction of the Salang highway is one of the most extraordinary achievements in the Middle East.

The Malaysian Senator said that his delegation will report to the public in Malaysia about these achievements in Afghanistan.

He thanked the Afghan government and people for their hospitality.

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